

Chapter 7

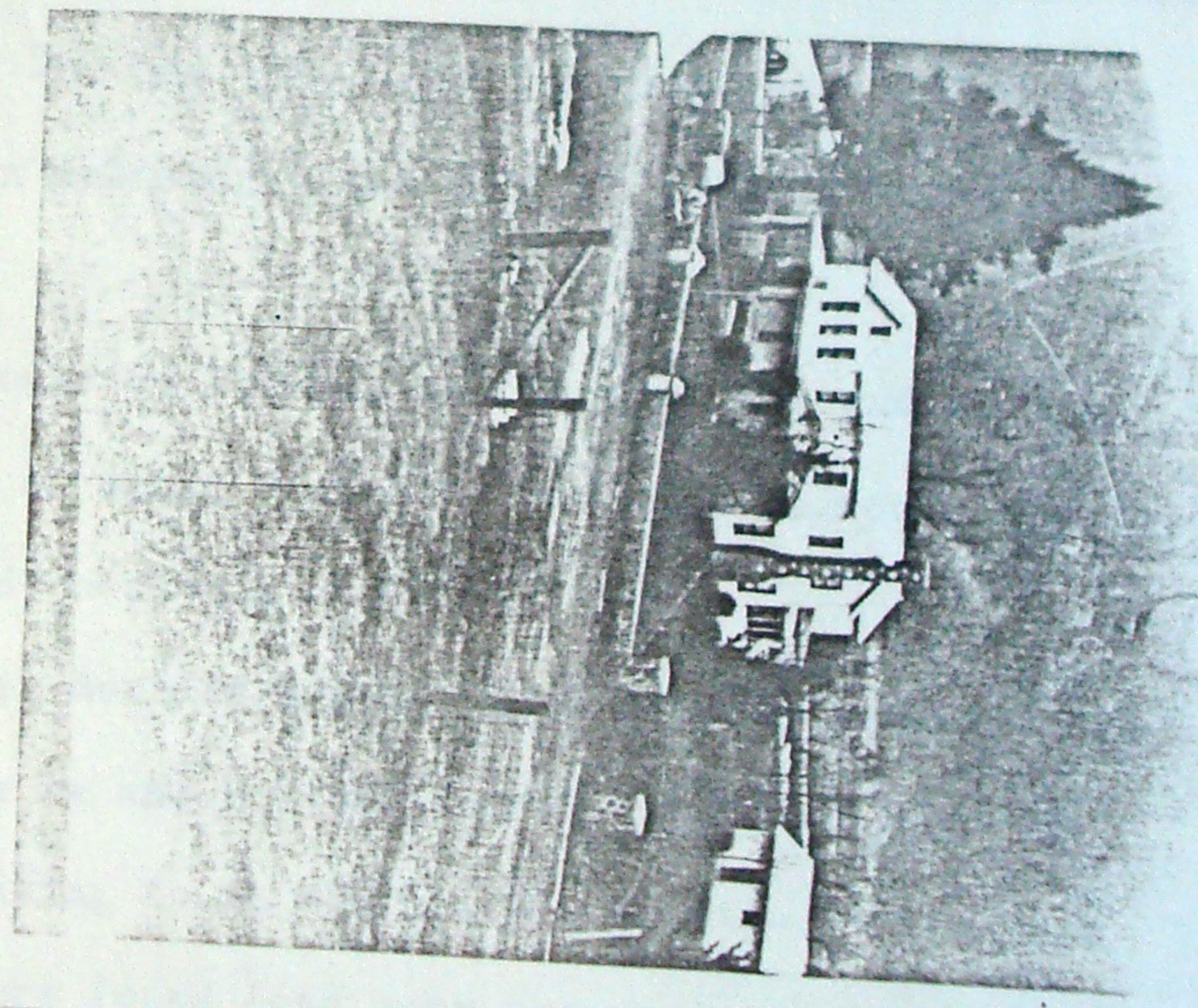
Juanita Dilley
Clover Lick
Pocahontas County

47



Juanita S. Dilley
Pocahontas County

A part of the Confederate fortifications at Camp Bartow at Travelers Repose. Two cannons were stationed here. This and several others are still to be found on this battle field.



Historic Travelers Repose as it is today. The only regular stage coach stop in the county. The original building was practically destroyed during the Civil War. Mr. B. B. Beard who now owns it tells me that the front part of the house is pretty much as it was rebuilt by Peter Yeager after the war.

Juanita S. Dilley

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Page 1

March 23, 1940

CHAPTER 4 - SECTION 4b - 3

Many of our citizens were arrested during the war for being sympathizers on one side or the other. The following are a few of the names I have been able to find. Also some were killed for their beliefs.

Thomas Galford was a pronounced Confederate sympathizer and was regarded as a dangerous citizen to be at large in war times. He was arrested by a detachment of Union soldiers under Captain Nelson Fray, sent to Camp Chase where he died during the war.

John Smith of Stony Creek was a Union sympathizer. He was arrested by the Confederate militia, but was proven not dangerous and was released on parole. He died before he got back home.

Richard Auldrige was a Confederate sympathizer and was killed. His two sons were in the southern army. The one son, John Auldrige was killed at Gettysburg. The other son, Allen Auldrige, was discharged as a brave and faithful soldier.

Josiah Beard was taken prisoner by Federal troops near the end of the war, though he was past 70 years of age. Something was said to rouse his ire, and he challenged the whole squad to single combat.

Henry Arbogast was a sincere, decided but harmless sympathizer with the Union cause. When last seen alive he and his neighbor Eli Buzzard were in charge of a squad of persons claiming to be confederate scouts. A few days afterwards these two civilians were found dead near the roadside, about half way between their homes at Glade Hill and Frost. From the attitude in which Arbogast's body was found it is inferred that he died in the act of prayer.

William R. Moore lived near Edray. He was greatly respected. His sympathies were with the Union adherents, and he died at Wheeling during the war.
(From) (Prices History of Pocahontas)

Juanita S. Dilley

George Burner was a Jacksonian democrat, and strange to say one of the original Pocahontas secessionists, so intense his devotions to state rights had become.

(The question of secession was the main issue in Pocahontas. Many had already freed their slaves because they did not believe in slavery, yet they did not believe in setting them all free at once.)

Jacob Slaven lived on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. Many people traveled this route, and the home of Jacob Slaven was well known as a place of hospitality. Governor Joe Johnson and Stonewall Jackson have stopped here to enjoy trout and venison. Everything seemed prosperous and pleasant with Jacob Slaven until the terrible ravages of war laid his home in ashes, and exiled the happy inmates.

Few places in the county were so ravaged by war as was upper Pocahontas.

From - Prices' History.

Irregular Warfare - Bushwhacking. In the spring of 1862 with the regular troops swept out of the county, the irregular fighters began to cause trouble. They called them gorillas at first, but later coined the word bushwhackers. It was the curse of a brave and impetuous people, such as are to be found in the mountains that they could not help taking part in the fighting whether they had been sworn in or not. They carried guns like city men carry canes, and they shot on one side or the other according to their convictions.

Milroy in a letter to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans wrote on March 18, 1862. This day was set as the day for drafting of the militia of Pocahontas and Highland counties. Many citizens to escape draft were hiding in the mountains and trying to escape. Seven have arrived here yesterday.

March 19th Milroy wrote that 64 refugees from Pocahontas and Highland had come to him to escape being drafted into the rebel army; that the penalty to refuse to be drafted was death. March 31st Milroy reported refugees

continue to come. This day 12 arrived from Pocahontas and reported that the impressment still continued.

April 4, 1862 General William Skeen wrote to Confederate headquarters that these men that Virginia had authorized to organize as regulars for the home defense were devastating the country and had killed three citizens of Pocahontas and stolen 15 horses. He complained of them as bitterly as did the Federal generals.

Regular troops were withdrawn after the Battle of Top Allegheny. Then it was hundreds of able-bodied men took up arms to defend themselves, and there were uneasy times.

Soldiers at home on furlough responded to appeal for assistance and little armies would spring up in a day, have a skirmish, and disband as quickly as they had come together. It was but an echo of the minute men of the Revolution. The battle of Duncan's Lane was the largest battle fought in Pocahontas by these troops and furlough soldiers, though there was continual smaller skirmishes.

The courts did not meet and the citizens suffered from the needs of soldiers of both armies and from the irregular troops. It is certain that nowhere in the country was there more peril to inhabitants than in the county of Pocahontas. This danger was so great because of the division of sentiment.

From - West Virginia blue book 1928

There was a skirmish at Marlins Bottom April 19, 1864, Captain J. W. Marshall's Co. of the 19th Virginia Cavalry came upon a company of Federal soldiers identity unknown, and chased them north toward Edray.

LAST BATTLE

The last battle of the Civil war was fought at Brandy Hallow near Huntersville, on the site of Camp Northwest on the 16th day of May 1865.

This engagement was fought between the 8th Ohio Cavalry and a portion of Gen. W. L. Jackson's army returning to their homes after the surrender.

From - 1928 W. Va. Blue Book - by Andrew Price

particularly shy in doing so. Many of
- help eat them.